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discussion of the English and American cases. Mr. Lorenzen has added to the value of his work by reprinting the texts of our own Uniform Negotiable Instrument Law and of the English Bills of Exchange Act, also the French text, with translation, of the Hague Convention on the subject and the uniform law prepared in connection therewith, in the main a codification of the European law upon the subject.

It is scarcely necessary to add, in view of Mr. Lorenzen's deserved reputation as a scholar, that his work is honestly performed not only in respect of matter but of form.

*Orrin K. McMurray.*

CONSTITUTIONAL POWER AND WORLD AFFAIRS. By George Sutherland, former United States Senator from Utah. Columbia University Press, New York. 1919. pp. vii, 202.

A timely, thoughtful and stimulating consideration of the powers and duties of the United States in world affairs. There is no better discussion of the war powers and the treaty-making power than is contained within the small compass of these pages. The theory of the book, which we conceive to be incontrovertibly true, is that the war power and the treaty-making power are fully and unequivocally vested in the national government, and are as broad and complete as such powers necessarily are, in both a national and international sense. In respect to treaties, the writer says:

"It is clear that a treaty, in order to be valid, must have a legitimate international reason as its basis; it can never be made the medium for meddling with the purely internal affairs of one of the contracting nations. But assuming this international reason, may a treaty lawfully stipulate for rights or privileges which but for the treaty would confessedly be exclusively under the control of the state? Let me repeat, because it is important in this connection, that the treaty-making power was never possessed or exercised by the states separately; but was originally acquired and always exclusively held by the Nation, and, therefore, could not have been among those carved from the mass of state powers, and handed over to the Nation. But the Constitution is not content with merely confirming this power to the Nation; it goes further and expressly prohibits it to the states. It is, therefore, certain that whatever else may be reserved to the states by the Tenth Amendment, no part of the treaty-making power can possibly be included. Necessarily, then, as the power can be exercised only by the national government, and its denial to that government in any particular is equivalent to forbidding its exercise in that respect altogether, we are forced by all logical rules of construction to conclude that the full power is vested in that government except as limited by the prohibitions of the Constitution, by the character of the government instituted, or by the nature of the power itself."

The reader will be rewarded by a clarification of his views and a stimulation of his thoughts.

*William Carey Jones.*